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Silingol. Each meng controls 4 shih Wu-lan-hao-t'ie, T'ung-liao, and Man-chou-li (Lu-pin), 7 hsien, and 31 ch'is (formerly the provinces Hsingan and Chahar). The seat of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government is temporarily located at Kuei-sui Shih.

With the end of the Japanese war in 1945, the Chinese Communists dispatched Ulanfu to eastern Inner Mongolia to create dissension. In November, the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Committee was convened in Chang-shia-K'ou, and activities in Silingol Meng and Chahar Meng were begun. Pu-ying-tai-lai, the recognized head of the so-called Provisional Government of the Inner Mongolia Republic, was deposed. In March 1946, representatives of western and eastern Inner Mongolia met in Ch'eng-te to dissolve the eastern Inner Mongolia government and to consolidate the autonomy movement. In April 1947, an Inner Mongolian People's Congress was convened in Wu-lan-hao-t'ie with Ulanfu as chairman. On 1 May 1947, the People's Government of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was established with Ulanfu as chairman.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is essentially a huge plateau with the Khingan Range to the east. Rivers flow from the northwest to the southeast, into the Sungari River and the Liao Ho; this area is the agricultural area of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. In the west there are limitless forests, fertile fields, and grassy grazing lands.

The forests of the Khingan Range in the north represent one sixth of the total forest area in all of China, with timber reserves of over a billion cubic meters and an average of 40,000 trees per square kilometer.

The area of T'ung-liao in the south is fertile agricultural land, producing kaoliang, maize, soybeans, and sunflower seeds.

Silingol Meng is a grazing area. In 11 months of 1953, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region supplied 5,620,000 chin (about 2,810,000 kilograms) of wool and 550,000 cow and sheep hides to the nation's industries.

The western section of Inner Mongolia is largely desert. There are inland lakes that produce a number of varieties of fish.

There are 160 factories of various sizes in the whole region which process milk and leather and make farm implements. There are also nine state farms. Six highways have been built totaling 4,000 kilometers in length. Plans are underway to construct buildings with 255,000 square meters of floor space.

There is alluvial gold in the Ch'i-ch'ien area, coal around Cha-lai-no-erh, and there is the Wu-mu-chu-chin salt lake. The Hu-lun-pei-erh natural carbonate of soda is famous.

The people are of several nationalities: Chinese, Mongol, Moslem, So-lun, Oronchon, Korean, Tungu, Buriat Mongol, Sibo, Yakut, and Chih-chih-che.

Reorganization of Suiyuan

When the Government Administration Council united Suiyuan with the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on 18 February 1954, a number of administrative changes were made.

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1. Chi-ning Special Administrative District was changed to P'ing-ti-ch'uan Administrative Office District. Feng-chen, Sa-la-chi, Chi-ning, Hsing-ho, Liang-ch'eng, Cho-tzu, Ho-lin-ko-erh, T'o-k'o-t'o, Wu-yuan, Wu-ch'uan, Ch'ing-shui-ho, originally in the Chi-ning Special Administrative District, and P'ing-ti-ch'uan Chen, T'u-mo-t'e, Tung-szu Ch'i, and Chung-hsin Ch'i, formerly under Suiyuan Province, were added to the new administrative area.

2. The four eastern ch'is of Suiyuan were changed to three and placed within the P'ing-ti-ch'uan Administrative Office District.

a. T'ao-lin Hsien was abolished. The eastern part of this Hsien and the northern part of Chi-ning [Hsien] were turned over to Ch'a-ha-erh-yu-i-hou Ch'i.

b. The southwestern part of T'ao-lin Hsien and the northern part of Cho-tzu Hsien are now in Ch'a-ha-erh-yu-i-chung Ch'i.

c. The former Cheng-huang Ch'i was changed to the Ch'a-ha-erh-yu-i-ch'ien Ch'i.

3. Shan-pa Special Administrative District was changed to Ho-t'ao Administrative Office District. In addition to Wu-yuan, Lin-ho, An-pei, and Lang-shan Hsiens and Shan-pa-Chen, which had been in the Shan-pa Special Administrative District, Yuen-chin Ch'i and Ta-la-t'e Ch'i formerly under I-k'o-chao Meng were put under this administrative district.

4. The I-k'o-chao Meng and Wu-lan-ch'a-pu Meng autonomous areas were changed to I-k'o-chao Meng and Ulan-chap Meng people's governments and were placed on a level with the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government.

Organization and Personnel of Inner Mongolia People's Government

Chairman: Ulanfu (烏蘭夫)

Deputy chairmen: Yang Chih-lin (楊 植 霖) and Ha-feng-ka (哈豐嘎)

Yang is a Chinese, formerly a member of the Suiyuan Military and Administrative Committee, and at present, deputy chairman of the Suiyuan People's Government.

Ha-feng-ka is a Mongol of Jerim Meng, one of the leaders of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement, and a former chairman of the eastern Mongolia Central Branch Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Joint Committee. He is, besides, deputy chairman of the Inner Mongolia government, chairman of the Culture and Education Committee, and chief of the Culture and Education Department.

Committee members:

Wang To (王 博), a Chinese, chairman of the [party] Inner Mongolia Subbureau Organization Department, member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee, deputy chairman of the Committee of Finance and Economics and chairman of the Eastern Mongolia Administrative Office.

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Wang Tsai-t'ien (王 濟 天), a Jerim Meng native whose Mongolian name is Na-mu-chi-se-leng. He is a member of the Central People's Government Nationalities Affairs Commission, deputy commander of the Inner Mongolia Military District, member of the Inner Mongolia People's Government Committee, chairman of the Political and Legal Committee and director of the Public Security Department.

Wang Hai-shan (王 海 山), a native of Hu-na Meng, is commander of the Mongol Cavalry Division of the People's Liberation Army.

Pao Yen (包 彥), a native of Heilungkiang Province, chairman of the Culture and Education Department of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Joint Committee, and Political Commissar of the Inner Mongolia Military District.

Na-ch'in-shuang-ho-erh, a native of K'o-lu Ch'i, deputy commander of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous District, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government.

Wang Ch'u-k'o (旺 楚 克), a native of I-k'o-chao Meng and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government.

Hu-erh-chin-pi-li-ko, a native of Wu-lan-hao-t'e Ch'i, former member of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Committee, and at present a member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Hu Ping-ch'uan (胡 秉 權), a Chinese, chief of staff of the Inner Mongolia Military District, member of the Inner Mongolia Subbureau, Chinese Communist Party [CCP] and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Wu-lan (烏 蘭) (female), is a native of T'u-mo-t'e Ch'i, chairman of the Inner Mongolia Democratic Women's Federation, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Wu-lo-ku-chiao-hsi-erh, a native of Pu-t'e-ha Ch'i, formerly Commander of the Inner Mongolia April Corps (Ssu-yueh-tui) and Inner Mongolia Army Division Commander, and at present a member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

P'eng Ssu-k'o (朋 斯 克), a native of Jerim Meng, chairman of the Organization Committee of the Central Subcommittee for eastern Mongolia, and chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Joint Committee.

K'uei Pi (奎 璧), a native of T'u-mo-t'e Ch'i, and a former member of the Suiyuan Military and Administrative Committee. He is at present a member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government, director of the Civil Affairs Department, deputy chairman of the Suiyuan People's Government, and member of the Inner Mongolia Subbureau, CCP.

T'ie-mu-erh-pa-ken, a native of K'o-erh-ch'in-yu-i Ch'i, member of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Committee, and at present a member of the Central People's Government Nationalities Affairs Commission, member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government, director of the Finance Department, and Inner Mongolia representative on the People's Political Consultative Committee.

Kao-po-tse-pu, a native of Tu-mo-t'e Ch'i, chairman of the Chahar Subcommittee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Joint Committee, and at present a member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government.

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K'o-sa-pa-t'e-erh, native of K'o-erh-ch'in-yu-i Ch'i, member of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement Joint Committee, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Liu Ch'un (劉 春), a Chinese, member of the Inner Mongolia Sub-bureau of the CCP, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Tu-ku-erh-cha-pu, native of Jerim Meng, political commissar of the Inner Mongolia Cavalry Division, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government.

On-nen-jih-t'u, a native of Hu-na Meng, commander of the 5th Division of the Inner Mongolia Cavalry of the People's Liberation Army, and member of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Committee.

Secretary-general: Liang I-ming (梁 一鳴), formerly chief of the Jerim Meng People's Government.

Political and Legal [Affairs] Bureau (chu): Chairman, Wang Tsai-tien.

Civil Affairs Department: director, K'uei Pi; deputy director, Wu-li-t'u, formerly director of the Inner Mongolia [Autonomous Region] People's Government Civil Affairs Department.

Public Security Bureau (chu): director, Wang Tsai-t'ien; deputy director, Wu T'ung (伍 彤).

Finance and Economics Committee: chairman, Ulanfu; deputy chairman, Wang I-lun (王 浣 倫), Chao Yun-shih (趙 雲 驥), and Ch'uan Hsing-yuan (權 秉 桓).

Financial Affairs Bureau (Ts'ai-wu-chu): director, T'e-mu-erh-pa-ken; deputy director, Hu Tzu-shou (胡 子 壽).

Industry and Commerce Bureau (chu): director, Chao Yun-shih; deputy director, Liu Ching-p'ing (劉 景 平).

Communications Bureau (chu): director, Wu-lo-chi-chiao-hsi-erh

Agriculture Bureau (chu): director, Kao-po-tse-pu; deputy director, Yuan Jen (元 仁).

Culture and Education Committee: chairman, Ha-feng-ka

Culture and Education Bureau (chu): director, Ha-feng-ka; deputy director, Pao Yen.

Public Health Bureau (chu): director, Li Pen-chou (李 本 周); deputy director, Hu-erh-ch'in-pi-li-ko.

People's Supervision Committee: chairman K'o Li-keng (克 力 更).

Eastern Mongolia Administrative Office: chairman, (chu-hsi) Wang Tse (王 澤); deputy chairmen, Chao Yun-shih, Ha-ch'in-shuang-ho-erh.

Hsingan Meng: chief, Ch'i Leng-shan (奇 嶺 山).

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Jerim Meng: chief, Wang Hsiao-tien (王 曉 天).

Hu-na Meng: chief, K'o-erh-ch'in pa-t'u.

Wu-shao-ta Meng Administrative Area (hsing-cheng-ch'u): meng chief, Su-ka tan-ju-pu; deputy chiefs, Kao Hua-min (高 化 民) and Pao Ying-ch'ang (包 英 昌).

Silingol Meng Administrative Area: meng chief, Tu-ku-erh-cha-pu; deputy meng chief, Wang-ch'in-su-ho.

Chahar Meng Administrative Area: meng chief, Sai-yin-ou-li-pu; deputy meng chief, Li-Han (李 漢).

Organization and Personnel of the Suiyuan People's Government

Chairman: Ulanfu

Deputy chairmen: Yang Chih-lin, K'uei Pi, and Su Ch'ien-i (蘇 謙 臣).

Secretary of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Suiyuan Provincial Committee: Sun Ian-feng (孫 殷 平), a native of Shantung, formerly commander of the Ninth Army Group, deputy chairman of Suiyuan Military and Administrative Committee.

Committee Members

Wang Chien-kung (王 卓 功)

Yuan Mu-han (阮 慕 韓), formerly member of Chahar People's Government Committee

Li Wei-chung (李 維 中)

Li Shih-chieh (李 世 傑), formerly chief of staff to Fu Tso-i

Li Hou-i (李 厚 毅), formerly director of Suiyuan Province Finance Department and inspector of the Suiyuan Military and Administrative Committee

Wu Ta-ping (武 達 平)

Hsin Ch'ung-p'u (辛 崇 普), member of Legislative Yuan, Kuomintang [KMT] government

Chou Pei-feng, (周 北 平), delegate to People's Political Consultative Council

Hu Feng-shan (胡 鳳 山), formerly member of Suiyuan Provincial Government Committee

Ch'in Feng-ch'uan (秦 鳳 川), formerly director of Suiyuan Provincial Government Education Department, Office of Culture and Education

Ch'ang P'ai-san (常 佩 三), formerly director of Finance Department of Suiyuan Provincial Government

K'ang Pao-an (康 保 安), formerly director of Civil Affairs Department of Suiyuan Provincial Government

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Chang Li-fan (張立範), formerly director of Suiyuan Constabulary Department

Chang Kuo-lin (張國林), chairman of Suiyuan Reform Committee

Chang Shu-liang (張淑良), formerly director of the Suiyuan Provincial Government Education Department

Chang Ju-kang (張如崗).

Chang Ch'ing-chung (張慶中)

Ch'ung-chih (靳崇智).

Yang Yeh-p'eng (楊業彭), deputy commander of Suiyuan Military District

Liu Hsiu-mei (劉秀梅) (female), secretary of Suiyuan Branch, All-China Federation of Democratic Women and member of the Suiyuan Subbureau, CCP.

Secretary-general Li Wei-ching

Director of Civil Affairs Department: Wang Chien-kung

Director of Public Security Department: Chang Ju-kang

Director of Finance Department: Ch'ung-chih

Director of Industry and Commerce: Kung-shang Department: Chang Ch'ing-chung

Director of Industry (Kung-yeh) Department: Han Po-ch'in

Director of Department of Education: Wu Chien-p'ing (胡建平)

Reasons for Absorption of Suiyuan Into Inner Mongolia

From the foregoing information on the organization and personnel of Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan it is apparent that control is largely in the hands of Mongol followers of the CCP. They were leaders and organizers of the Inner Mongolia Autonomy Movement. These territories are close to Siberia and have close relationships with Imperialist Russia. Ulanfu, chairman of the Inner Mongolia and Suiyuan governments, is a high Soviet cadre trained in Moscow.

The organization of the Suiyuan People's Government was set up by Fu Tso-i, a remnant of the cleaning out of KMT "counterrevolutionary" elements. The former chairman of the Suiyuan People's Government, Tung Ch'i-wu (董天武), was a follower of Fu Tso-i. Ch'in Feng-ch'uan was also engaged in "bandit" extermination in North China. Others, such as Li Shih-chieh, Li Hou'i, Hu P'ei-san, Chang Li-fan, Chang Shu-liang, and Kang Pao-an, were all officials of the KMT regime in Suiyuan.

The first reason, therefore, for absorbing Suiyuan into the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region was to prevent these renegade former KMT officials from taking advantage of their positions in Suiyuan to develop a detrimental deviationist tendency.

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When Ulanfu first assumed the chairmanship of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government, the government and the Inner Mongolian Military District headquarters were set up at Kuei-sui, Suiyuan, and not in Inner Mongolia. Tung Ch'i-wu, chairman of the Suiyuan People's Government, was taken out of Kuei-sui and made a member of the North China Administrative Committee and commander of the Inner Mongolia-Suiyuan Army Group so that he could control Fu Tso-i's old forces in those areas. Ulanfu then quietly assumed the chairmanship of Suiyuan. Being a native of T'u-mo-t'e Ch'i, which is located in Suiyuan, he naturally had a desire to control his home area. This is the second reason for the absorption of Suiyuan.

Originally, the People's Government of Suiyuan was directly under the Central People's Government. Later, when the North China Administrative Committee was set up, Suiyuan came under its administration.

There were already two or three fewer provinces in North China than in other administrative areas. With the taking over of Suiyuan, Ulanfu elevated his own position to that of head of an administrative area and diminished the prestige of North China's Chairman Liu Lan-t'ao (劉蘭鵬). This is the third reason for absorbing Suiyuan.

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On 1 May 1947, the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region Government was set up with Ulanfu as chairman. He is now a member of the Central People's Government, Government Administration Council, and Political and Legal Affairs Committee; deputy chairman of the Nationalities Affairs Commission; member of the North China Administrative Committee; chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region People's Government and of the Suiyuan People's Government; candidate member of the Central Committee CCP, secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP Minority Nationalities Action Committee, and secretary of the Inner Mongolia Subbureau Committee (now changed to Meng-sui Subbureau).

While in the Soviet Union, Ulanfu became a leader among minority nationality students training there. He has manifested no outstanding merit in his connection with the CCP, but, like Lin-piao, Ch'en-i, Liu Po-ch'eng, and P'eng Te-huai, he has had the backing of the Soviet Union.

As the Japanese militarists considered Taiwan and Korea as first-class, Manchuria as second-class, and Chinese traitors as third-class [conquered peoples], Imperialist Russia now reckons Outer Mongolia No 1, Inner Mongolia No 2 and the traitor Mao No 3. Now they have caused Ulanfu to absorb Suiyuan [into Inner Mongolia] to form a contiguous area with Siberia and Outer Mongolia. This was something the Japanese militarists long aimed at but failed to accomplish. Imperialist Russia has brought it to pass. Here is evidence that all aggressors follow the same road.

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In 1910, Imperial Russia brought about the separation of Mongolia from China and sponsored the establishment of a "Mongol Empire" at K'u-lun. In 1921, Red Russia changed it to the "Mongolian People's Republic." It is evident from this that, whether Red or White, Russia's aims were the same.

Soon, in the name of self-determination of peoples with a slogan of self-rule for Mongolia, the union of Inner and Outer Mongolia will be proposed. The absorption of Suiyuan into the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region is only a harbinger of this.

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